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rates for adverticing in the Daily WORLD do not ap the Boundag teens. Nor do the rates of that ten to the Serving Edition,

INDORSE NICOLL.

porty has done in office all that the Labor ple say their candidate would do. NICOLL been tried and found faithful. Post is

his is no time for experiments.

of there is there room for side issues. The question is, Shall the prosecution of publishes be continued in the hands that directed it? Shall fidelity to duty be gnized? Shall Bossism be overthrown corruption rebuked? this issue, Labor should array itself on

ild apply its doctrines. When thieves dored them possible? bine, it is the duty of all honest men to

the Gronon party indorse NICOLL.

ayor Hewrr's Epistle to the Bosses can soiled down into a very few words.

is relentlessly opposed to the Bosses in the Bosses are opposed to him. He is giously against the Ringsters when he is

at when the Boss is of his own creation. he himself is a big segment of the why, that is quite another matter. ut the People are more consistent. They

rainst all manner of Bosses and against orts of Rings.

QUITE TOO ABSURD.

then Mayor HEWITT presents John R. nows as a champion of reform he reaches climax of the absurd.

ces he think the people have no mem-They remember full well that this FELLows devoted his "silver-tongued to promoting the re-election of Tween to the Senate after the revelaof his colossal robberies-the most disceful episode in the history of New York ties. They remember that the Mayor's odel reformer" assailed TILDEN, O'CONOR Barmoun in the Democratic State Conegation. They remember that Fellows | felsted into the public service by Peter STREET, and know that he has since n in turn the subservient tool of every eseding boss down to Power.

on Mr. HEWITT lost his senses?

PIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY. hat able and fearless exponent of true racy, the Staats-Zeitung, recognizes the ger to the State ticket in the "anti" the responsibility by saying:

to stiffnected leaders of the County Democracy
alone responsible for the consequences, and
them the day of reckoning will not fail to come.

on and it will come next Tuesday, if not stad in the only possible way-by the hdrawal of FELLOWS.

THE NEWSPAPER "BOSS." What has been the record of this terrible per bossism, which Mayor HEWITT sepaper bossism, which are being to the

blic welfare? Was the Times a "Boss" when it exposed put to rout 'the infamous Tween Ring? prime it fought the public thieves?
What of TEE WORLD as a "Boss" in its

sure and relentless pursuit of the Broad-Boodlers, of Sergt, CROWLEY, BUD-MORE. DE LEON, the Pacific Railroad ieves, the Castle Garden satraps, and all

mner of wrongdoers and corruptionists in sees high and low? The newspaper works in the light. It ils no wires. It holds no office. It is after

public boodle. The only power behind is the power of the People. It voices their s. It is the champion of the Peoand when it falls in that duty it has no

The Herald never spoke truer words than hon, in this very canvass, it said that the is " the multiform voice of the peoand that " when it is gagged, Deviltry Il appoint a day of thanksgiving,"

fayor HEWITT says that he does not know bosses in this city, save the news-

fr. Hawrr is an honest man, and the ou therefore impeaches his intellico. A political boss is a man who dictates is party, and through it to the people. a not Maunica J. Power-with Mr. Hew- give "unsought advice."

rrr back of him, as it appears-say to the Tammany Committee that one man alone, of all those in the District-Attorney's office, should not be nominated! He would agree to MARTINE, to FITZGERALD, to FELLOWS, but to Nucour never. Was not this the essence of hossism ?

If NICOLL had expressed a preference not o run, so had MARTINE and FELLOWS. Why Attorney. was the latter taken and Nicoll left? Because Nicoll had "made New York too hot for Boodlers." Because the people wanted him. Because the Bosses didn't want him.

Was it really necessary for Mr. HEWITT to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of the

HE IS ADVERTISED.

Three weeks ago every reputable newspaper in this city, and every honest citizen who expressed an opinion, was for NICOLL for District-Attorney. And yet Mayor Hewitt has the gall to say that "the NICOLL movement is, in its inception, an advertising dodge."

It has certainly given ABRAM S. HEWITT. in his advocacy of John R. Fellows as a Christian statesman and exemplar of "stern integrity," an amount and kind of advertising that will last him for the rest of his life.

TAXING INHERITANCES.

The threatened suit against the Greann es tate by collateral heirs revives an important The arguments for a legal limitation of

great fortunes apply with especial force to MILL, BENTHAM and other high authorities have declared that there is no reason why collateral inheritances should exist at all

New York has already recognized this principle by a small tax upon such inheritances. Why may it not be carried further, and a fair proportion of all bequests exceeding a certain sum escheat to the State?

Aside from the matter of self-protection, society has an equity interest in great fortunes not yet amply embodied in our statntes. Why should not big incomes and big bequests of all kinds return adequate comright side. It should vote as it talks. It pensation for the protection that has ren-

THAT PERSONAL PRONOUN.

NICOLL told "Me," says Mayor HEWITT that he did not desire the nomination for District-Attorney. Otherwise, he continues, "I should have done what I could for him. Col. FRILOWS, further observes the Mayor, had also "given Me" to understand that he did not want the office.

Unwittingly the Mayor lets the cat out of the bag. So he was the power behind Powen? Then why did he not respect the unanimous wish of the people, emphatically expressed by every respectable newspaper, that NICOLL, a faithful public servant, should be encouraged in his faithfulness ?

Mayor Hewrrt has quite as much naïveté, as a politician, as Senator Evants. They are both great on a "give away."

The "natural nominee" for District-Attorney, in case neither NICOLL nor FEL-Lows would ask for it from the Bosses, hat in hand, was FITZGERALD, according to Mayor HEWITT. And FITZGERALD was the one assistant who had taken no part whatever in the Boodle prosecutions!

The Standard Oil Company has ordered a shut-down in production to force up the price of light. The coal barons have com- vish. If he sat in his is the multiform organ bined to force up the price of fuel. And the Western Union is increasing its rates. What Buddh a jolly smash the people will make of all Indian tree over the sad-ings, their hopes, their these monopolies some day.

Gov. Hill gave a deserved and significant rebuke to the Jonah-saving Democratic Bosses in this city by devoting his Brooklyn speech exclusively to the State ticket and public issues which they neglect. And he had no word for Fellows.

How Boodler CLEARY, whose proxy voted for Fellows in the County Democracy Convention, will wink and chuckle, when he hears that the redoubtable Colonel is vowing that he "will try them." Have the Hot Springs cooled?

So the Mormons are to colonize in Turkey. This is a happy solution of the problem. Mormonism is indigenous to the Turkish soil. The Sultan is said to be embarrasseddoubtless through fear of competition.

Whiskey and ginger ale were recently used in this city to revive a runaway horse. The danger of this treatment lies in the temptation it offers the animal to run away again.

Every man on the juries that have convicted Boodlers or Bribers can be depended on to vote for Nicoll. They admire oratory, but they respect a lawyer.

Over four hundred volunteers are already on the list to distribute NICOLL ballots with. out pay. This is distinctively a Volunteer

"Railroad of Love" is the name of a new play now running in this city. Naturally the ties of love form the basis of its construction.

Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES also declines the dubious honor of being a Vice-President at the Fellows ratification meeting. Next!

It seems to be a campaign of brotherly love in Brooklyn. The Mayoralty candidates intend to vote for each other.

Straws show the way of the wind, and the test-votes are for Nicoli. The pen is mightier than a dagger for

would-be political suicides. The dignity of the Mayoralty cannot

make folly venerable." The mission of the independent press is to THE DESCENDING SCALE.

[From the New York Sun, Oct. 12.] "GO UP HIGHER!" This is what the Democracy of New York should say to Randolph B. Martine and De Lancey Nicoll by nominating them respectively for Judge of the Court of General Sessions and District.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Oct, 19.1 THE WORLD inquires as to the causes which have led the Herald and the Sun to reconsider their approval of the candidacy of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll for District-Attorney.

So far as the Sun is concerned they are very grave. THEY RELATE TO "THE WORLD" ITSELF.

So far as we have known Mr. Nicoll and so far as we have watched his course, we bave LEARNED TO ESTEEM HIM HIGHLY. But the more we admire the attainments of so young and promising a lawyer, the more profoundly we deplore his association with THE WORLD. [From the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 2.1

Mr. Martine found a young lawyer (Nicoll) of pleasing personal address, great self-confidence, and that sort of bumptiousness which is useful in certain lines of work. He also possessed muscular legs, and on that account was VALU-ABLE AS A MESSENGER, Mr. Mar. tine took this young man into his office and gave him a start in life. The young gentleinherited fortunes, and particularly to inher- man's legs did excellent service for the Disitances out of the descending line. STUART trict-Attorney, but the more he ran around the bigger his head grew.

The Wage Enruers for Nicoll.

[From the N. F. Herald, Oct. 5.] No wonder the wage earners declars they have found a man who can talk the right kind of English and the till not say to a criminal many damaging statements were made against him, but no one took the trouble to bring the matter into this court officially."

"How long has the sub-committee had the matter in hand?" teho belong to the County Democracy have their eyes toide open too. They like a man of pluck. square man and a fighter who would prose cute his own father-in-law's ghost if he were caught at some scurvy game and send him up the river. They are knocking at the doors of the committee rooms and saying, "Nominate Nicell and let him break things for a couple of years."

The "Only Objection to Nicell." (From the New York Herald, Sept. 30.1

That is the only direction made to Nicoll. He to too smart and he is too honest. The politicians can't handle the city while he is prosecuting attor

The people of New York say: Give Martine his tudgeship. During his term of affice there have been rattling times among rascals. And the people say also: Give young Nicell a chance. The more fearless he is the more we like him. If he hates boodlers, so do tee. If he teants to clean up the city and give these fellows their deserts, so do

By the way, if Mr. Nicoll's name should happen to appear on an independent ticket he would get a wie that would let daylight into the minds of some of these 'politicians."

" The Newspaper Boss,"

THE "DEADLY PARALLEL" SIDDLES MAYOR HEWITT AND THE PLOPPER.

From the Mercit, Nov. 2.1 [From the Hernid, Oct. 5.]

The Mayor is not alto- Just look at the situagether felicitious in his iton for a minute. The rhetoric. The "news-whole press is the advois not a cate of Nicoli for Districtbrooding Buddha" but Attorney. That is sigmore like a howling der- nificant because the press sanctum and simply of the people. It is close ness of life, the wicked-conscience, their deness of men and es-mands than any other pecially politicians, the institution in the counbeauty of self-dental and try. When it is unant silence and the rapture mous, as in the present of ultimate eternal re-instance, it is almost dead pose, there would be no sure to be right. Say barm. But to run about what you please, the and howl, to give Mayors press has the welfare of ' unsought advice" and the city at heart, and submit them to "un-when its advocacy increasary buildozing," strong and emphatic to attack private charac-simply roices that public ter and consider the sentiment which is is whole world as an adver- dangerous for the potitising expedient—this is tictan to resist. Buddha" would hav

done. Mr. Curtis's Ringing Appeal.

THE OFFICE TO NICOLL THE STRONGEST POS SIBLE ARGUMENT FOR HIS ELECTION.

[Mr. Curtis in Harper's Washly.] Mr. Nicoli has been as plainly indicated as a candidate for the District-Attorneyship by the intelligent public sentiment of this community as Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1864 by the patriotic sentiment of the country. He is known partotic sentiment of the country. He is known to the public wholly by his faithful and effective performance of a most important public duty under signally difficult circumstances. He has successfully 'prosecuted one of the most dangerous of public offenders, and the instinct of the community was to call to a still higner responsibility an officer who had done so well. Happily, also, he was unknown as a politician, and he was sought and supported for the higher position solels upon public grounds. Moreover, the copposition which the suggestion of his name aroused was the strongest possible argument for his nomination. There are opponents whose opposition is the highest credential of good character, and candidates any often be safely supported because of their opponents Mr. Nicoli's unwillingness to allow his candidacy to injure Mr. Martine's chances was natural and honorable, and his consequent refusal to accept the liepablican nominated has greatly increased the probability of Mr. Martine's election. The Democratic threats of future political disaster to Mr. Nicoli if he should accept the nomination were very properly despised by him. He is hominated by the most intelligent and partiotic sentiment in the city. He is opposed and denounced by the whole "boode" interest and influence. The "pals" of the bribed Aldermen and the whole force of political corruptionisms will vote against him. The citizens who are resolved to relieve the city of the foul stigma and peril of a wast system of bribery will wite for him. to the public wholly by his faithful and effective

Chairman MURPHY, of the Democratic State Committee, is called a shrened political manager. He will lose his reputation in this line if he loses the State after five years of successive Democratic victories. A firm demand from him would avert the danger by inducing the withdrawal of FELLOWS from the canvass. Why does he not make it?

DAN LAMONT keeps his eyes and ears open in the interest of his chief. Why does he not open his mouth as well and demand the withdrawal of JONAH R. FELLOWS from the County ticket? If he spoke the word authoritatively it would be done.

THE CASE OF JARVIS, JR.

(Continued from first page.)

having the sole power of calling Jarvis to ac-count and removing him from office. Yes-terday one of the Common Pleas Judges was appointed a committee to investigate the

charges.

It remains to be seen whether this latest evidence of Jarvis's unworthiness will be disevidence of Jarvis's unworthiness will be dis-regarded and whether his friends and rela-tives will still be able to give him immunity HEWITT SAYS HE HAS NO POWER IN THE MATTER.

HEWITT SAYS HE HAS NO FOWER IN THE MATTER.

When Mayor Hewitt was asked by an EvenING WORLD reporter what would be the result of the charges against Jarvis, he said:

"Unfortunately I have no power in the
matter. If I had it would not take me long
to decide what the punishment should be and
on whom it should fall. The Court of Common Pleas Judges alone can act in the matter
and I have laid all the facts before them."

Judges Larremore, Van Hoesen, Beach,
Allen and Bookstaver were found together in
their private room in the Court House, just
before the opening of the court.

WHAT THE COMMON PLEAS JUDGES SAY.

WHAT THE COMMON PLEAS JUDGES SAY.

"What cognizance have you taken of the charges brought by the Commissioners of Accounts against Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court?" the reporter asked.

"When the Mayor sent us the documents we held a meeting and appointed Judge Van Hoesen a committee of one to investigate."

"But the report of the Commissioners of Accounts was printed in full in the Clay Accounts was printed in full in the City Record more than a month ago."
"That is true, but we could not take official cognizance of it then. We shall undoubtedly

cognizance of it then. We shall undottedly investigate the charges."

'How was it that Jarvis escaped after the disclosures in the Colah case, and also when charges were made against him twenty years

charges were made against him twenty years ago?"

"As soon as judgment in the Colah case was rendered against Jarvis," Chief Judges Larremore replied, "we appointed Judges Bookstaver and Beach a sub-committee to investigate. They are awaiting the decision of the General Term and the printing of the volume of testimony taken on the trial."

WAITING FOR SOME ONE TO MAKE CHARGES. "I may say, however," continued Judge Larremore, "that no charges were ever made in this court affecting Mr. Jarvis's integrity, We heard, of course, that in the proceedings before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court

"I suppose it is about nine or ten months."
"Has Mr. Jarvis been asked to make any No, we have not got as far as that yet." "WHAT'S THE USE OF RAKING UP THESE

THINGS ?" After half a dozen unsuccessful visits made during business hours, Clerk Jarvis was found in his office with his hat and overcoat on, just ready to leave.

He was quite cheerful at first and professed

He was quite cheerful at first and professed his willingness to answer all questions. When the matter of the irregularities in his office was broached, however, he lapsed into a very feeble state, and at the mention of the Colah matter he collapsed utterly, and had to support himself against the table.

"What's the use of raking up these things against me?" he asked, plaintively, "I'm willing to go if they want my place."

The reporter asked him a score of questions with the view of finding out whether any injustice had been done Jarvis in the printed records, but the clerk practically conceded the truth of every statement printed here. WILLING TO MAKE UP THE SHORTAGE.

"If there is any shortage in my accounts I am willing to pay the money," was all he

an willing to pay the money, was all he could say.

"Are you willing to pay the \$76,000 judgment in the Colah case?"

"I am willing to pay all I can that is right."

Mr. Jarvis admitted that all his real estate had been transferred to his wife, but said it was not done to avoid execution in the Colah case. He said that if his clerks had made mistakes in not returning all fees collected it was not his fault, but he would pay. He could give no reason why he disobeyed the order of the Court, and invested the Colah money in rotten mortgages on Flushing real estate.

MR. DUGGETT'S INVESTIGATION.

No Vouchers on File and a Deficit in Jar-

vis's Accounts Discovered. William J. Duggett, who is an occasional assistant in the office of the Commissioners of books in the office of Clerk Jarvis in September, his researches extending back to Jan. 1, 1886. His report was submitted to Mayor Hewitt, Oct. 4, and the mildest remark to be made about it is that it shows a chaotic state of things in the bookkeeping of Clerk Jarvis and his assistants.

of Clerk Jarvis and his assistants.

There are two distinct departments under supervision of Mr. Jarvis—the Naturalization Bureau and the general office for the transaction of ordinary business with the Court of Common Pleas. In the former department many glaring irregularities were found.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PEES? The report shows that in hundreds of cases of naturalization the fees had not been en-

of naturalization the fees had not been entered on the books, or only a part of the sum prescribed by law had been credited.

In no month between January, 1886, and July, 1887, did the money returned to the Comptroller tally with the fees collectible according to the certificates filed in the office. In every month but November last there was a deficiency. There was an excess in that month, caused, as Mr. Jarvis says, by the fact that the various political organizations, which establish naturalization bureaus each year and pay for the naturalization of all persons who apply to them, had decach year and pay for the naturalization or all persons who apply to them, had de-posited \$150 each, to which these fees were to be charged. Mr. Duggett thinks, how-ever, that the political organizations do this work on credit, paying the bill presented after election, although the clerk has no authority to give credit to any one.

HOW THE MONEY COMES IN.

The fee for naturalizing a person who came to this country prior to his eighteenth birthday, and who may be naturalized without his making the declaration of intention equired of the first class, is 70 cents. The issuing of "second papers" to persons who have two years previously made the formal declara-tion of intention entitles the city to a fee of 50 cents, and the fee for naturalizing persons 50 cents, and the fee for naturalizing persons who have served the United States as soldiers and been honorably discharged (in which case a year's residence only is required) is 50 cents. Another class of business is the making of duplicates of the declaration for persons who have lost the original, and for this the law prescribes a fee of 25 cents.

All moneys received as fees for this variety of services should be paid over, together with a detailed statement of the sources from whence it was derived, to the City Chamberlain.

A DEFICIT DISCOVERED. Mr. Duggett found an apparent deficit of \$421.04 in 1886, and of \$71 for the first half of

"But," he adds, "this is to be increased by the amounts received for duplication of naturalizations and declarations which are used in other courts and for which there are no vouchers."

It is subject to a decrease, however, by the number of declarations and naturalizations for which Mr. Jarvis alleges no fee was charged, aithough the law says that the fees should be charged and the cierk has no right to perform the work without pay.

NO VOUCHERS ON FILE. Mr. Duggett says, "I think Mr. Jarvis is chargeable for the whole deficit. He has no right to perform official services, for which a fee is lawfully collectible for the benefit of the city, and fail to collect the fee."

No vouchers are on file in the clerk's office

whereby his return of fees for transcripts, certificates, returns to Court of Appeals, &c., can be verified, and consequently there is no way of determining whether the city receives all the fees receivable for such services or

ot. Mr. Duggett was satisfied, however, that Mr. Duggett was satisfied, however, that many more duplicates of papers were issued from Clerk Jarvis's office than were accounted for. In February, 1896, there were six duplicates issued and yet there was no entry on the books of fees received therefor. In March, five were issued and in the cash book is entered: "Search and certificate, 90 cents." What has become of the \$3.60 received for the other four, is a problem which the Commissioners of Accounts seek to solve. And so it runs all through the books of the Bureau.

ILLEGAL CHARGES.

A charge of 50 cents for a duplicate certifi-cate is found recorded. This is illegal, the law prescribing five cents a folio for any court record. In another place, Sept. 3, 1886, is a charge, "three searches, \$6." There is no law authorizing such a charge.

WHAT ARE THESE CLERES FOR? Another queer thing discovered by the examiner was that although Charles Underwood O'Connell and John H. Loos were drawing \$2,500 per annum as salary for service as clerks in charge of the bureau, another young man, Joseph H. Brown, though not on the pay-roll of the office, performed a large part of the clerical work of the bureau. Mr. Brown derives his income from the sale of fancy lithographed or engraved certificates of naturalization to such of the newly made citizens as possess an of the newly made citizens as possess an artistic taste or who desire "something suit-able for framing" in place of the plain, legal-looking certificate issued by the bureau.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY PROFIT. The prices of these "chromos" range from \$1 to \$3.50, and Mr. Brown's profit averages about \$1.50 each. Fully three-fourths of the new citizens buy these certificates of Mr. Brown, and, as there were 7,500 certificates issued last year, he must have "salted "fully \$9,000 for his gratuitous services. It is questionable, however, if the acts of such an unpaid and unsworn clerk are legal.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICE BEHINDRAND. The work of the office is behindhand; the declarations are not indexed since September, 1886, and Mr. Duggett was obliged to open and examine every paper made since then.

As to the conduct of the general office, Mr. Duggett found that there was a deputy clerk in each of the five parts of the Court of Common Pleas, and they report the amounts of fees collected by them to Chief Jarvis. It was found that since December, 1885, the amount computed from their minute books in four of the five cases are larger than the amounts returned by the clerks to Chief Jarvis. No trial fees whatever are returned by the clerks in January, 1886, and no accounts are kept of the fees collected for making extracts from the minute books, and no amounts of such fees have ever been returned, though the law directs a collection of a fee of QUEER WORK ALL AROUND. though the law directs a collection of a fee of MONEY FOR CHANGE OF NAME.

In the cases of a change of name of a person by the Court sometimes no fee seems to have been charged, while in some cases \$2 has been charged, entered and returned, and it immediately becomes a pertinent question, thinks Mayor Hewitt, what has become of the \$2 fees paid by others who had their names charged, or if one was charged, why not all.

A fact that is considered significant is that the return of court fees for certifying returns to the Court of Appeals in 1886 was only \$110.25, whereas the Superior Court, with less jurisdiction and presumably less business, returned \$899.75.

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

WHERE HAS IT GONE? The examination by Mr. Duggett shows an apparent deficiency in Clerk Jarvis's accounts of \$650, and there are indications that there has been lost to the city through the careless methods of the management of the office, many times that amount.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT'S FORTUNE.

Jarvis's Mismanagement of it and the Judgment Found Against Him. Jarvis's 'administration of the estate of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah is interesting. In the execution of that trust Judge Dono-

hue, on last Dec. 13, judicially held that: " The defendant, Jarvis, has, on the proof. been quitty not only of keeping the funds of the estate with private bankers; not only with mingling other funds of the estate with his own; no only of gross waste, neglect and mismanagement not only with making improper and improviden investments of the money; not only with a total brooded, as the samulike to the people's He; it Accounts, made his examination of the en years, but also he confesses him unable to give any account whatsoever of the dis-

position of the property," THE HISTORY OF COLAH. Bomanjee Byramjee Colah was a wealthy Parsee merchant, and he created a big sensation in this town in 1870. He was then twen ty-six years of age, and had a wife and two small children in Bombay. Becoming insane he left his home in India secretly, taking with him all he possessed. He arrived in this city in the course of a tour round the

world with several hundred thousand dollars in gold. He put up at the Hoffman House, where he

left in the hands of the clerk some \$60,000, retaining from \$70,000 to \$100,000 for pocket retaining from \$70,000 to \$100,000 for pocket money.

The Eastern merchant prince had a high old time in New York. He went on a terrific spree, which lasted five weeks, and in which he spent money lavishly. His insanity passed for eccentricity until one night he hurried recklessly about the streets, acting in a most outrageous manner. He was arrested and locked up, and in course of time was duly examined, adjudged a lunatic and declared unfit to care for his property.

ARVIS APPOINTED COMMITTED OF HIS STATE.

JARVIS APPOINTED COMMITTEE OF HIS ESTATE The Court of Common Pleas cast about for some one more fit to manage his estate, and found that man in the Chief Clerk of the Court, Nathaniel Jarvis, jr. By decree of the Court, Jarvis was appointed "committee" of the estate, William C. Traphagen and E. N. Dickerson becoming his bondsmen in the sum of \$4.000.

in the sum of \$4,000.

Jarvis was at once put in possession of the remnant of Colah's fortune. He received \$43,525,98 from Vermilye & Co., in whose hands it had been placed by the clerk at the Hoffman House; \$56,078.78 from the United States Trust Company, and about \$6,000 loose coin and bills found on Colah's person when arrested—\$105,000 in round figures.

Jarvis was strictly enjoined by the court to invest Colah's money either in bond and mortgage on New York City real estate, in United States bonds, or in bonds of the city or State of New York. With the interest accruing from these invostments Jarvis was in the sum of \$4,000.

rruing from these investments Jarvis was lirected to remit to Heerabai, wife of Colah, \$1,800 a year, and to devote \$1,500 a year to the maintenance of the lunatic Colah. COLAH SENT BACK TO BOMEAY.

COLAH SENT BACK TO BOMEAY.

In the course of a few months Colah was sent to Bombay in charge of Major A. G. Constable, another friend of Jarvis, who was lavishly paid for his trouble. Jarvis charged \$25,000 for expenses in returning the Indian stranger to his native home.

As to this extraordinary charge Mr. Jarvis testified in the Supreme Court under cross-examination as follows:

Q. Do you know of any principle of business or law which could make it fairly cost \$25,000 to take a lunatic from here to Bombay? A. I do not. I don't know now and I did not know then.

Q. Why didn't you contest the payment of this sum? A. It was not for me to do so.

Q. Why didn't you contest the payment of this sum? A. It was not for me to do so, Q. Why not? A. I don't know. I did not make any contest about it.
Q. Whose business was it to take care of this estate? A. Mine.
Q. Why didn't you contest these items?
A. I don't know. I can't tell now.
Q. Did you allow Mr. Constable or any-

body for him to collect sums amounting to \$25,000 for taking this lunatic to Bombay and

set up no protest as committee of the estate against it? A. Yes. Then the wife asked for the property. The Then the wife asked for the property. The High Court of Judicature in Bombay, at her request, appointed Henry Gamble, of Bombay, committee of Colah's person and property. But the Court of Common Pleas here refused to grant the widow's request on the ground that they had no jurisdiction to send the property out of the country, and Jarvis was retained as committee of the property. At this theory lawyers in high standing smile. A STRANGE STATEMENT.

In December, 1875, acting on information received from Jarvis, Chief-Justice Daly made the following statement from the bench:

The estate has all been carefully invested upon real estate security in this city by bond and mortgages yielding an annual income of 7 per cent., as arge an amount as can probably be obtained for it in any country with a view to the undoubted security and safety of the principal; all this we are asked to disturb. * * Courts of equitable cognizance, upon whom the duty is imposed of taking charge of the estates of lunatics or other helpless persons, exercise a very sacred trust which they ought not and will not relinquish by transferring it to another tribunal or body, except apon the fullest and most satisfactory assurance that they can do so with entire safety and with the confidence that the trust will be in all respects as vell, carefully and economically administered as they could administer U.

This statement was in ludicrous contrast to the real state of affairs. The Chief Justice assumed and was told by Jarvis that the Court's order as to the investment of Colah's estate had been obeyed, whereas that order had been wilfully set at naught.

JARVIS LENT THE MONEY TO PERSONAL PRIENDS. It came out afterwards that Jarvis, instead It came out afterwards that Jarvis, instead of investing in United States or city bonds or New York City real estate, as expressly ordered, has loaned the money to personal friends in Flushing and in Rockaway. The mortgages never paid more than one or two payments of the interest, and when the arrears had accumulated for many years and foreclosure was necessary, it was found that foreclosure was necessary, it was found that the property would not yield anything near the amount loaned. In one case the mort-gagor was found to have no title to the prop-erty on which the loan was secured, and the whole amount was lost.

HALP THE PRIATE GOVE. Everything went on swimmingly, however, with Jarvis until January, 1882, when Colah died. During these twelve years the sums received by Colah and his family did not amount to what the estate would yield at 4 per cent. interest. The principal ought therefore to have been still intact, but Jarvis claimed that in the first four years of his trust the estate had dwindled to about \$\frac{255}{255}.000.

Prescott Hall Butler was appointed administrator of Colah's property in this city, and his first step was to institute a friendly suit asking for an accounting of the property from Jarvis. But Jarvis was then a poor hand ataccounts, and the Commissioners of Accounts think there has since been no improvement in this branch of his education. He did not account for his stewardship, and delays followed each other in the Court of Common Pleas until Mr. Butler concluded that that Court had no intention of seeing the matter set right, and he discontinued his friendly suit to begin one not so friendly in the Supreme Court.

JARVIS'S PORETHOUGHT.

The attorneys for Colah entered the fight under a great disadvantage. Jarvis had had the forenight and audacity, only three years after his instalment as committee of the estate, to have himself investigated in a friendly way by order of the Common Pleas Court and secured an official declaration by a referee of the amount of Colah's fortune, then in his hands.

The referee appointed to conduct this investigation was none other than William C. Traphagen, a close friend of Jarvis and one of his bondsmen. Referee Traphagen reported that on Oct. 31, 1874, the funds in Jarvis's hands amounted to only \$55,081.72, and that the other \$50,000 and interest had been swallowed up in the expenses of the trust.

THE COMMON PLEAS DECISION STANDS. Mr. Butler offered to prove that the reference was a sham, and said that if allowed to go behind this fictitious accounting he could fix Jarvis's liability to Colah's estate as high as \$160,000. Still the Special Term of the Supreme Court decided that the report of the

Supreme Court decided that the report of the referee, whether right or wrong, was made under authority of the Court of Common Pleas, and must stand.

In 1883 the Common Pleas Court again stepped in and ordered an accounting. After more delay Jarvis submitted to Mr. Butler a statement made up entirely of figures which, unaccompanied with a diagram as they were, were perfectly unintelligible. Not a voucher was submitted, and much of the statement Mr. Jarvis was unable to explain himself.

BOOKKEEPER'S SALARY, BUT NO BOOKS. The jumble of figures ended with "Balance in hand, \$15,000," Mr. Jarvis acknowledging that he still held that amount in trust for Colah's heirs. Among the expenses noted in his "accounts" was \$360 a year for a bookkeeper, yet there were no books forthcoming.

MR. BUTLER SUES ONCE MORE. MR. BUTLER SUES ONCE MORE.

Mr. Butler sued in Supreme Court for a further accounting, and Judge Donohue heard the trial. Jarvis, through his counsel, A. M. Keiley, of Ministerial fame, and Henry Thompson, of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, set up, prior to the trial, in an argument before Judge Donohue in Special Term, a lack of jurisdiction of the Court. But Judge Donohue overruled this demurrer, and Jarvis then offered to confess judgment for \$50,000, saying, it is alleged, that he would give security for the payment of that amount. This was rejected, and Judge Donohue rendered judgment for \$76,000.

THE FUNDS UNACCOUNTED FOR. In the decision of the Court were the fol-

lowing stinging passages : The defendant, Jarvis, falled to account for the moneys received by him, or for the income received or which should have been received upon investments thereof.

He improperly kept a large portion of the funds in-deposit with banks and other companies, em-ployed a large portion of such funds wastefully for his own private purposes, mingled another large portion with his own funds, and is now wholly unable to account for the same.

sble to account for the same.

In the course of the trial Jarvis swore positively that he had paid Major Constable the whole \$25,000 allowed by the Court for accompanying Colah to his home.

Major Constable could not be produced in rebuttal of this extraordinary statement, as he had died in the meantime. Joseph H. Choate, of counsel for Butler, raised quite a laugh as he held up a small account book and asked if it was the work of the book-keeper who got \$360 a year. Mr. Jarvis said it was, but he could not remember who he had employed as bookkeeper, and Mr. Choate twirled the leaves and suggested that that was at the rate of about \$1 a line for the entries in the book.

NB. WALKER ARBARIONS THE COMMON PLEAS.

MR. WALKER ARRAIGNS THE COMMON PLEAS. This was in February, 1886, and in the course of his argument before Judge Donohue, U.S. District-Attorney Stephen A. Walker, who had been joined as counsel for Butler, said that the accusations implied in Butler, said that the accusations implied in the suit were as much against the Court of Common Pleas as against Jarvis. It was also found that Jarvis had lost \$6,000 on a mort-gage inveatment, the mortgage being on property in Flushing, and there were a num-ber of other mortgages in which Jarvis claimed to have invested the property, of which he had forgotten the names of mort-gagees and mortgagors; and had forgotten the location of the property. He only knew that the investments had been losing ones. ANOTHER STAY GRANTED.

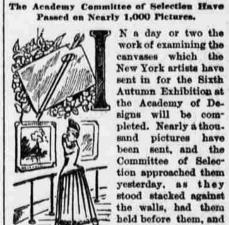
Fate and the courts still decreed that Colah's relations should not obtain control of the property apparently, for almost the

last act of the judicial career of Judge Nosh Davis last December was to grant a stay of the execution of the judgment of \$76,000 obtained against Jarvis by Butler. But this did not stay a levy of an attachment, and an attempt was made in that direction by Mr. Butler on the last day of December. He could find no property of Jarvis on which to levy, however, and Jarvis appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a reversal of judgment. Argument was heard on this appeal by Judges Van Brunt, Daniels and Barlett in May last, and although five months have clapsed since the hearing, no decision has a yet been handed down.

The destitute widow and children of Colah, who relied on the fact that the highest court in this city exercised a protecting care over their inheritance, and that the clerk of that court (Jarvis) had been appointed guardian of the funds, have found themselves sadly victimized. They are asked to believe that an estate of \$105,000 was reduced by fair means, in the course of three years, to \$53,000, and in the course of five more years to \$14,000, although only the interest was paid them in the mean time. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court will not still vindicate their rights.

THE ARTISTS' AUTUMN SHOW.

The Academy Committee of Selection Have



New York artists have sent in for the Sixth Autumn Exhibition at the Academy of Designs will be completed. Nearly a thousand pictures have been sent, and the Committee of Selection approached them yesterday, as they stood stacked against the walls, had them held before them, and voted the Yea or Nay which meant satisfaction or disappointment

The Exhibition in the fall is not the principal one of the year. That takes place in April. But it is sort of a "send off" for

to the artist whose work was under considera-

in April. But it is sort of a "send off" for the artists, who are starting in on their winter work with vigor and fresh impulse their summer outing has given them.

There are thirteen (ominous number!) on the Jury of Admission and seven of them also serve on the Hanging Committee. The wall space of the Academy gives room for seven or eight hundred paintings of reasonable size. Fortunately, our American painters do not send in the huge canvases which contributors to the French Saion feel to be a necessity; so there will be more room.

The Exhibition opens Nov. 21 and continues till the 18th of December. Nov. 17 is Varnishing day, Nov. 18, from noon, Press day, and Saturday, Nov. 19, is the Private View. This is the opportunity for buyers. They have a chance to examine the pictures quietly, without being jostled and there is time for questions about prices.

Invitations for the Private View will be extended to the art patrons and connoisseurs.

Invitations for the Frivate view will be ex-tended to the art patrons and connoisseurs, but there will be no evening reception. This is the social feature of the April exhibition, as there is always a crush of elegant people

present. Mr. T. Addison Richards, the Secretary of Mr. T. Addison Richards, the Secretary of the Academy, when speaking of the coming exhibition, expressed the belief that it would be a very creditable one this year, the majority of the artists having sent contributions.

'Of course, I do not know what its particular merits may be, as I have not seen the pictures and will not till they are hung. The sale of works through these two exhibitions of the Academy amounts to fifty or sixty thousand dollars every year. Messrs. Thomas Clarke, William T. Evans, Benjamin Altman, the dry-goods merchant; Walter Watson, who represents the Bank of Montreal in its New York branch, and Mr. Bramhall are some of the most conspicus patrons of Amersome of the most conspicus patrons of American art. Mr. Watson has also brought about the sale of many American canvases in Montreal. I think the exhibition will be very creditable."

In a few days the Hanging Committee will begin their work.

FIGS AND THISTLES. The Record Publishing Company, of Alma, Mich., have issued a Volapak grammar, the first school book in the new language to be published in

deaf for fifteen years, accompanied an aeronaut in a balloon ascension a few weeks ago and when he reached the earth found that he had been entirely

Government, next to the Presidency itself, is the clerkship of the Supreme Court at Washington. It \$40,000. A pair of healthy human lungs inhale 24,000 gallons of air a day. For that reason, it is just as as well to see that the windows of sleeping rooms

are not hermetically sealed on winter nights, even when the weather is coldest. A Greensburg, Pa., woman accompanied her inended husband to the Clerk's office last Monday to take out a marriage license, and from her answers to the customary questions it transpired that her first husband had been dead less than forty-eight

Two years ago Alexander Hansen, of Chicago, offered his sweetheart \$1,000 in cash if she would marry him. She accepted the offer, but he has since refused to pay either the money or the interest on it, and she has brought suit against him for \$1.500 damages. Black Hawk, a prince of the Winnebago Indians,

rode to the Sloux City corn carnival in state astride

a mule, but somebody stole the animal and all efforts to secure it were futile. The Prince has now gone his pale-face brothers one better and sued the city for \$60 damages. The oldest inhabitant of Vincennes, Ind., has a goose-bone that has never been known to fall in prognosticating the weather. During the past

week it has turned very dark, and the old inhabitant believes that the approaching winter will be unusually severe. The Daily Dinner Horn is the name of a newspaper recently established at Paris, Tex. It is designed to be the organ of the workingmen, and if the tune it plays is as melodious and as soulful as that of the instrument from which it takes its

name, it must necessarily wield a potent influence, M. B. [Curtis, the actor, recently purchased 10,000 acres of land in Northern California and laid out a town on it, to which he has given the name "Samiposen," after his well-known play, He is booming the town and his show together by deeding a lot to every purchaser of a ticket to his

Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly is the son of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutchman, who was a farmer and a tanner in a small way near Tarentum, Pa., where his son was born. Young Oberly learned the printer's trade and eventually became one of the proprietors of the Memphia Bulletin. He s called "Bishop" because his head (particularly in respect to its baldness), looks like a bishop's.

Harold M. Sewall, our Consul-General to the Samoan Islands, where Germany is intriguing so bustly, is a young lawyer from Bath, Me. He was graduated from Harvard in 1882 and had a part at Commencement. When he appeared before the vast audience in Saunders Theatre to "speak his piece" he was overcome by stage fright and started to leave the platform; but returning quick-ly he plunged into the middle of his discourse and made one of the best addresses of the day.

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